

BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG,

AND REBEL VENTILATOR.

VOLUME I.

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The Knoxville Whig.

W. G. BROWNLOW, Editor.



Banner of promise, by freedom unfurled!
Beacon of hope to a waiting world!
Shining above the stormy throng,
A rift in the murky clouds of wrong—
Clouds that shall roll from their haunts of light,
Till the whole round dome is blue and bright.

Knoxville, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1864.

The Murderers of Pleasant Pierce.

The Knoxville Register of the 20th of November, 1861, gives the names of the rebel murderers of Mr. Pierce, of this county, in an article intended for their vindication. The case can't be vindicated. It was a cold-blooded murder of a peaceable and good citizen, because he was a Union man. He was shot down in his own field, by the scoundrels and assassins whose names follow:

Sergeant Regan, Moses Julloss, William Julian, John Morrow, James Campbell, Philo B. Shepard, Robert Ramsey, Alex. Ramsey, Thos. R. C. Campbell, and W. L. Godard. Two of these scoundrels are the sons of the old egotistic President of the Bank of Tennessee, James Campbell, the father of R. C. Campbell, is a rebel, and a very bad man, and has never been otherwise; and with the impudence of the Devil and a rebel, applied for authority under our army, as soon as it arrived here, to purchase commissary stores!

We propose one plain question to these murderers, and we do it in good faith. Do they think they can live in this section of country hereafter?

Forgery and Corruption.

The forged letter to Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, in the name of Gov. Johnson, intended to impair the life of Johnson, and to steal a large amount of money, under a pretense of serving the Union cause, while it was in the handwriting of W. G. Brownlow, it was taken by Post Master Charlton and submitted to two leading Secessionists for their approval before sent off in the mail! Charlton, at that time, was acting under the oath of a United States Post Master, and as a preacher, was officiating in the Methodist Church in this town! What hypocrisy! What an exhibition of personal corruption! What a gigantic effort to steal!

And yet, after this forgery and attempt at robbery, and the murder of Johnson, the Holston Conference of the Methodist Church South, appointed Charlton to edit a church paper, a religious paper, in this town! And this is the church we are called upon to sympathize with. God save us and ours from any connection, in this world or the world to come, with such a band of scoundrels!

Proposition to Hang Gov. Johnson.

It is a well authenticated fact in this town, that a meeting was held at the house of Landon Corli Haynes, attended by Gen. Hindman, Swan, Crozier, Sneed, McMahon, and others, when a proposition was made to run a train up to Morristown, upon which Hindman was to go with thirty picked men, and seize Gov. Johnson, who had started from Greenville through Cumberland Gap to Kentucky, and would have had a few hours the start at Morristown. John R. Brunner, President of the railroad, was called upon at this convocation of murderers to furnish the extra train, and refused to do it, which saved the life of Johnson. Thos. J. Powell was invited to attend the meeting, and did so, but left it in disgust, disapproving the purposes of the assassins. Was there ever such a God forsaken band of rascals associated together before for any purpose! John A. Murrell and his organized band of robbers were honorable men compared with these fellows!

Rebels of the First Water.

An undoubted Union citizen of Knox county writes us a letter dated January 21, 1864, from which we give an extract, as it will serve to ventiliate certain rebels:

"Barwell Freeman Badgett, Senior, residing on a farm bordering on Holston and Little Rivers, made the statement that W. G. Brownlow is a bad man, and was concerned in the original bridge burning in East Tennessee!"

Another case. John Coffin, a fire-eating rebel, residing near the bridge over Stock Creek, on the road from Knoxville to Marysville, reported all his neighbors from that Creek to Knoxville, to the Federal troops, as rebels. This can be proven without trouble.

If you wish testimony in the case of Geo. B. Kennedy, a bitter rebel of this county, you can have it. Charles Lomas, Andrew Knott and others, will bear testimony in his case.

We have given this extract that our soldiers may know these men, and that our authorities may appreciate them!

Doings of Congress.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, the Peter the Hermit of the National Senate, has introduced a bill in the Senate requesting the President to call out a million of men for ninety days, to take Richmond, and liberate the prisoners there—the whole force to be commanded by GEN. GRANT. Of course the Senate will not act upon such a bill, as it would require ninety days to muster a million of men into the service. When Peter the Hermit started for the deliverance of the Holy Land, the order was to live off of the fat of the country. Living off of an exhausted South is a dull operation.

Mr. Henderson proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States—one declaring that slavery shall not exist in the United States, or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime.

Mr. Weston, of New York, introduced a bill in the House, providing for the payment of the loss or destruction of property of loyal citizens by the United States troops.

Mr. Roberts, of New Jersey, a Copperhead, offered a long string of resolutions in the House, the substance of which was, to allow the Rebels to return to their allegiance, taking their position in the Union, with all their rights unimpaired.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, offered a bill in the Senate to prevent Military officers from interfering in elections in the States. His own State Legislature enacted the law that defeated traitors in his State, in the late elections.

Mr. Baldwin, of Massachusetts, offered a preamble setting forth that organized treason, having its headquarters at Richmond, exists in defiant violation of Congress, and has no claim to be treated otherwise than as an outlaw; therefore,

Resolved, That any proposition or negotiation with rebels ought to be rejected without hesitation or delay.

The resolution was adopted by 88 yeas to 24 nays.

Howard's resolution that the Committee on Judiciary consider the propriety of repealing the Joint resolution of July 17, 1862, which prohibits a forfeiture of real estate beyond the natural life of the offender, was adopted.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, opposed the bill providing for furnishing of substitutes, and made war, as usual, upon the course of the President and Secretary of War.

Confederate Morality!

If there be such a thing as blasphemy, it is certainly to be found in the appointment of days for Fasting and Prayer, and the giving of thanks to God, by a bogen Government, having its origin in falsehood, fraud, plunder, and perjury. It will be recollected that in the campaign of the fall of 1862, Bragg's army circulated forged copies of the Louisville Journal, filled with matter prepared to advance the interests of the rebellion, and printed to order. More recently, in January, 1863, within forty miles of Nashville, Bragg's Generals had a quantity of forgeries of the Nashville Union, a strong Union organ, printed and circulated among their soldiers, with a forged and infamous editorial lamenting the secession from the Union of the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois! Frauds and forgeries like these have been perpetrated by the rebel Generals ever since the opening the rebellion. It is what we might expect from a Government that originated in forgery, perjury, and a total disregard of all law, human and divine!

Well done Gen. Thomas.

The way Gen. Thomas comes it over the Rebels is just to our taste:

"CHATTANOOGA, January 8.—The Rebels arrived from Knoxville, en route home as veterans. The 10th Ohio, all but one man, re-joined. All the 41st re-joined. The 11th and 5th Kentucky Cavalry go home tomorrow. Wheeler's guerrillas are very quiet since their last defeat."

General Thomas has issued an order assessing rebel sympathizers living within ten miles of the scene of the recent killing of three soldiers near Mulberry, Tenn., by guerrillas, in the sum of \$20,000, to be divided among the families of J. W. Orcutt, Dwight Murray, 9th Ohio Battery, and George Jacobs, 23d Wisconsin.

How to do it.

The following appears in the Louisville papers:

"INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 5, 1864. 'Jason Hunt, Indiana Military Agent:'

"I have arranged with Samuel H. Patterson, of Jeffersonville, to furnish all veteran regiments from this and all other States with hot coffee and a pinch of Jeffersonville. See him and co-operate. Make arrangements to notify the regiments as soon as they arrive at Louisville. Also notify them that free entertainment will also be given at Indianapolis."

"O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana."

More Rebel Tricks.

A citizen of Knox county writes us a letter for publication from which we give the following extract:

"There is an arch rebel living in this county, on Stock Creek, South of the Holston, known as W. C. Tipton. He had four sons in the rebel army, whom he encouraged to go in, and furnished with horses and otherwise equipped. One of them got his rights at Chickamauga, two are in Camp Chase, one joined the late rebel raid, and after they were whipped out, he sneaked into Knoxville, as I am informed, took the oath, and is now a good loyal citizen!"

Message of Gov. Andrews, of Massachusetts.

Boston, January 8.—The annual message of Gov. Andrews was delivered to-day. It is very lengthy and comprehensive. The receipts into the State Treasury for the year were \$7,229,823, and the payments in the same time were \$6,728,597. The establishment of a Military Academy under the patronage of the Commonwealth, is urged. The total number of men furnished to the land service by Massachusetts previous to October, 1863, was seventy-five thousand six hundred and eight. Gov. Andrews argues at length in favor of recruiting our wasted regiments in the field. He says whenever a community can furnish volunteers for our armies, and other communities can afford to spare their own men from their own industry. The simplest political economy teaches the wastefulness of refusing to allow these balances to be adjusted by the law of supply and demand.

Gov. Andrews closes as follows: "The great Proclamation of Liberty will lift the ruler who uttered it, our nation and our age above all vulgar destiny. The bell which rung out the Declaration of Independence has found, at last, a voice articulate to proclaim liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof. It has been heard across the ocean, and has modified the sentiments of Cabinets and Kings. The people of the old world have heard it, and their hearts stop to catch the whisper of its echoes. The poor slave has heard it, and bounding with joy, tempered by the mystery of religion, he worships and adores it. The waiting continent has heard it, and already forces the fulfilled prophecy when she will sit redeemed, and rejuvenated, and disenthralled by the genius of universal emancipation."

General Grant on the Conduct of the War.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 19.

It is said that Gen. Grant has forwarded to Washington his views on the way the war should be conducted in the future to insure the earliest and most complete suppression of the rebellion. What those views are in detail, is not of course known; but it may be assumed for a certainty, that the concerted movement of all our armies under one policy, and as far as practicable under one direction, is the principal feature of Gen. Grant's plan.

Assuming that it is true that Gen. Grant has forwarded to Washington his plan—and whether he has or not can be ascertained by inquiry at the proper department—no one will question his title to do so, or the weight his recommendations should have. Standing before the country as the first General in the field, with results proving his great abilities, almost marvellous, it is not to be supposed for an instant that his views will fail to excite the greatest interest. To suppose that they will not enter largely into the future conduct of the war is to imply a disposition to deny him the influence his great services have entitled him to have, and a suspicion that the powers at Washington are inimical to the General, whom the country recognizes as not only having done most, but as best qualified to give counsel. Of course nobody thinks this. Therefore, it may confidently be expected that the future movements of our armies, and the policy that will prevail in the campaigns to follow, will be much in accordance with the suggestions of General Grant.

Separation and Representation.

Some noted rebels with us take it very hard that their houses shall now be seized; that they shall be sent North or South; that their rails and timber shall be destroyed, and that their substance shall be eaten up by Yankees.

These grumblers in the State conflict we had, voted out, or in the classic language of the villainous Legislature of Tennessee, they voted for "Separation and Representation." Let them have separation—let them be separated from all they have—lands, houses, rails, timber, corn, stock, negroes, and all! And as to representation, let them be represented in every grave yard South, and every prison North, and finally in Hell, where they are bound to have a large representation, and even have it now!

Abolitionism in Arkansas.

The speech of General GANTT, of Arkansas, at Mozart Hall, Thursday night, was in many respects remarkable. The point specially noticeable was the fierce hostility manifested toward the institution of slavery. He said:

"You would think, if you visited us in Arkansas, that the seat of Abolitionism had been transferred from New England to Arkansas. Our people have a right—God knows—to be sick of slavery, and they are sick of it. Oh! so sick. They can point to the desolate homes, devastated fields, forsaken firesides, and smoking villages as a monument of slavery. They turn from it with loathing indelible."—Cincinnati Commercial.

DEATH OF DR. FOWLER.—Dr. Jephtha Fowler, says the Memphis Journal of the 2d, "died at his residence in this city on yesterday, the 1st instant, in the 53 year of his age. He was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, and after completing a liberal education, he studied medicine, a profession he practiced with success in North Carolina, and in this city on his first arrival. After residing here some time, he became connected with the press, and was for many years editor or publisher. He was prominently identified with the Southern Pacific Railroad, in which he displayed business ability and skill of a high order. As a citizen and friend, he was always enterprising and kind; as a husband and father, he honored the relationship. Honor to his memory."—Nashville Press.

Rebel Official Revelations.

Letter from the Rebel Secretary of War to the Rebel Quartermaster General.

[The original letter here copied is in our possession. The Quartermaster General to whom it is addressed, was at the time at Lynchburg, Virginia.—N. Y. Tribune.]

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, November 14, 1863.

GENERAL: Your letter, enclosing a communication from Larkin Smith, Assistant Quartermaster General, stating that many of the farmers of Warren, Franklin, and Johnson counties, North Carolina, refuse to pay the tax in kind by delivering the Government's tenth at the depots established by you, and that many others are known to have concealed a portion of their grain and productions, and attempted to destroy all evidence of the amount produced by them, has been received.

It is true the law requires farmers to deliver their tenth at depots not more than eight miles from the place of production, but your published order requesting them for the purpose of supplying the immediate wants of the army to deliver at the depots named, although at a greater distance than eight miles, and offering to pay for the transportation in excess of that distance, is so reasonable, that no good citizen would refuse to comply with it.

You will, therefore, promulgate an addition to your former order, requiring producers to deliver their quotas at the depots nearest to them by a specified day, and notifying them that in case of their refusal or neglect to comply therewith, the Government will provide the necessary transportation at the expense of the delinquent, and collect said expense by an immediate levy on their productions, calculating their value at the rates allowed in cases of impressment.

If it becomes necessary to furnish transportation, the necessary teams, teamsters, &c., must be impressed as in ordinary cases. All persons detected in secreting articles subject to the tax, or in deceiving as to the quantity produced by them, should be made to suffer the confiscation of all such property found belonging to them.

The people in the counties named, and in fact nearly all the Western counties of that State, have ever evinced a disposition to cavil at, and even resist the measures of the Government, and it is quite time that they, and all others similarly disposed should be dealt by with becoming rigor. Now that our energies are taxed to the utmost to subside our armies, it will not do to be defeated by this much needed tax. If necessary, force must be employed for its collection. Let striking examples be made of a few of the rogues, and I think the rest will respond promptly.

JAMES E. SEDDON, Sec'y of War. GEN. A. C. MYERS.

Abraham Lincoln and an Undivided Country.

The Carlisle American, published at Carlisle, Pa., hoists the name of Abraham Lincoln as a candidate for re-election to the Presidency of the United States, and uses the following cogent reasons to justify its choice:

We place at the head of our editorial column to-day the name of Abraham Lincoln for President of the United States in the year 1864. We have reached a point in the history of our country when, per necessity, new and different impulses must govern the people, who are substantially the rulers of the Republic. A bold, daring and villainous attempt has been made to destroy the Government, and as the warrior in the field steps aside that the massive of death may pass him without harm, so must the people, to a certain extent, throw away their old notions of propriety, and face—hand to hand as it were—the new dangers which imperil us.

When the life of a nation is at stake, there is no time to consider difference of opinion. The fabric of the Government must first be rescued from the impending destruction which would seem to await it, and that done, we may then stop to consult personal preferences, and discuss abstract questions.

Mr. Lincoln entered on the performance of his duties under circumstances which are without a parallel in the history of this or any other country. He has met the responsibilities of his position with an amount of firmness which marks him as the man to carry the Government through its perils, and has brought to the performance of his varied and responsible duties an element of practical ability which challenges the admiration of the people, not only of his own country, but of all the world.

There must, then, be no change in the Administration of the country until the rebellion is crushed out, and the nation placed high up on the pedestal which was destined for its occupancy by the Almighty. To falter now, or to enter on new theories, would be simply to interfere with what we esteem to be the hand of destiny; and it is therefore that we do not hesitate to commit the American to the policy which is already indicated by this article. A change of rulers would bring a different policy, and a change of policy would involve the danger of disaster to the Government. This the people seem to understand, and this we respond by re-nominating Abraham Lincoln as the Union candidate for President in 1864. We sincerely believe he could carry every loyal State against any man our opponents could name. We are satisfied that no party of respectable leaders could be organized against him. He has already made a platform for his friends to stand upon—the Union and the Constitution—the Union impregnable and perpetual—the Constitution inviolate and eternal. With such a man and such a platform, his friends could not only become successful, but the great principle of free government would become a success on this Hemisphere.

It is time even now to sound the tocsin for the coming contest. There can be no rest of one's devotion to country, and whilst the fratricides of the rebellious section are striking fast and heavy blows at the great heart of our country, let the new generation advance the stately banner of freedom with the new inscription—Abraham Lincoln, the Union and the Constitution with the succession to the Presidency in 1864—one and inseparable.

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Honor to the Gallant Dead.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 11.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 37.

In order clearly to designate the positions occupied by our troops during the recent siege, and in token of respect to the gallant officers who fell in the defense of Knoxville, the several forts and batteries are named as follows:

Battery Noble—At loop-holed house south of Kingston road, in memory of Lieutenant and Adjutant William Noble, 2d Michigan Volunteers, who fell in the charge upon the enemy's rifle pits, in front of Fort Sanders, on the morning of November 24th.

Fort Byington—At College, after Maj. Cornelius Byington, 2d Michigan Volunteers, who fell mortally wounded, while leading the assault upon the enemy's rifle pits, in front of Fort Sanders, on the morning of November 24th.

Fort Gilpin—East of Second Creek, in memory of Lieutenant Gilpin, 2d Michigan Volunteers, who fell in the assault upon the enemy's rifle pits, in front of Fort Sanders, on the morning of November 24th.

Fort Conestoga—On Summit Hill, near the Railroad depot, in memory of Lieutenant Colonel Conestoga, 17th Michigan Volunteers, who fell in our line during the siege.

Battery Wilkes—West of Gay street, in memory of Captain Wilkes, 20th Michigan Volunteers, who was mortally wounded in our lines, during the siege.

Fort Huntington—On Temperance Hill, in memory of Lieutenant Colonel Huntington Smith, 20th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, who fell at the battle of Campbell's Station.

Battery Clifton Lee—East of Fort Huntington, in memory of Captain Clifton Lee, 12th Illinois Mounted Infantry, who fell in the fight of November 15th, in front of Fort Sanders.

Fort Hill—At the extreme eastern point of our lines, in memory of Captain Hill, of 12th Kentucky Cavalry, who fell during the siege.

Battery Fearn—On Flint Hill, in memory of Lt. and Adjutant Charles W. Fearn, 45th Ohio Mounted Infantry, who fell in the action of November 18th, in front of Fort Sanders.

Battery Zeeland—Between Fort Sanders and Second Creek, in memory of Lieutenant Frank Zeeland, 2d Michigan Volunteers, who fell mortally wounded, in the assault upon the enemy's rifle pits, in front of Fort Sanders, on the morning of November 24th.

Battery Sherman—In the gorge between Temperance Hill and Mabry's Hill, in memory of Lieutenant William Sherman, 14th Kentucky Volunteers, who fell near London, Tennessee.

Fort Stanley—Comprising all the works upon the central hill, on the south side of river, in memory of Captain C. E. Stanley, 45th Ohio Volunteer Mounted Infantry, who fell mortally wounded, in the action near Philadelphia, Tennessee.

Battery Billingsley—Between Gay street and first creek, in memory of Lieutenant J. Billingsley, 17th Michigan Infantry, who fell in action in front of Fort Sanders, November 20th.

Fort Hickey—Comprising all the works on the hill west of the railroad embankment, south side of the river, in memory of Captain J. Hickey, 5th Ohio Cavalry, who fell in action at Blue Springs, Tennessee, October 10th, 1863.

Fort Dickerson—Comprising all the works between Fort Stanley and Fort Hickey, in memory of Captain Jonathan Dickerson, 12th Illinois Mounted Infantry, who fell in action near Cleveland, Tenn.

By command of MAJ. GEN. BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

The Assault on Knoxville—A Rebel Account.

A correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist writes an interesting description of the gallant charge of the Confederate troops upon the enemy's works at Knoxville. He says:

"To the left of Knoxville, on a high hill, is a large dirt fort, mounting six guns, which commands all approaches to it, for more than a mile. In its front and flanks was once a thick field of pines, which were cut down by the enemy, the tops falling in all directions, making a mass of brush and timber almost impassable. In addition to this they had wires netted all around their works, and a ditch from four to six feet deep, corresponding with the irregularity of the ground, the extreme slope of the parapet wall making an acute angle with the fall of the ditch. Immediately in their front, for two or three hundred yards, all brush and rubbish were removed, in order that their grape and canister might have a clear sweep at the attacking column. This fort, Bryan's, Humphrey's and a part of Wofford's brigades, were ordered to assault at daylight on the morning of the 23rd of November."

"Through this rugged field of obstacles, before day, Bryan's brigade felt its way, with many a fall and many a bruise, yet quietly, uncomplainingly, the men followed the dark figure of their leader guiding us through the gloom, to the line of the sharpshooters stationed at the edge of the clearing. Each man pressed his cap more firmly down his brow, and with lips compressed and steadfast eye, waited for the word to move, while Gens. Bryan and Humphrey glided noiselessly through their commands carefully examining the ground before them."

"All was quiet as the grave; suddenly the stillness was broken by the sharp crack of a Minie rifle, when 'Up boys! charge!' was given by our commanders. The brave fellows springing up with a shout, on they pressed to the fort, through a murderous fire of shot and shell. Owing to a rain the day before, and frost on the night of the attack, the earth gave way from under our gallant men as they climbed upon the shoulders of each other, endeavoring to reach the parapet, and down they would tumble into the ditch. Hand grenade after hand grenade were thrown upon them, and yet they still remained climbing and falling for over half an hour, while the air sparkled with whistling fuses and incessant rolls of musketry from the walls. When finding all attempts to scale the sides of the fort impossible (only one man, Sergt. Maj. Bailey, of the Tenth Georgia, reached the top; he, poor fellow, was killed immediately,) we slowly withdrew, under a terrible fire from the enemy."

"It was a sight long to be remembered, to see Gen. Bryan at the head of the column, leading and cheering his men, giving orders in a calm and self-possessed tone. Indeed, he seemed to bear a charmed life. While hundreds around him were killed and wounded, he was untouched, and when the

assault failed, walked away crying, 'Rally, boys, rally, we are not whipped; we could not climb the fort, that's all! The men all stopped at his command, and pressing forward to shake hands in grateful delight of his safety. One of the Colonels recoiled him severely for exposing himself so recklessly. Many sons of our Sunny South reddened the field with their heart's blood, while not a Yankee that I could see, was slain! Oh! it was a sad sight to see those two old warriors—Gens. Bryan and Humphrey—who essayed to speak to each other after the fight, but could not, yes, wept bitter tears to the memory of their gallant dead. Never did men go so boldly up to death. The enemy ran up a flag of truce, and acted very humanely to our wounded, sending all who could be moved to us. The Yankees say it was the charge of the war, and none but Longstreet's corps would ever have made it."

[From the New York Christian Advocate.]

Our Bishops in the South.

The recent appropriation of thirty-five thousand dollars for the extension of our work in the far South is likely to be followed by important consequences. Almost simultaneously with it appears the proclamation of the President offering to the people of the States now in rebellion an amnesty upon certain conditions which he thought fit to prescribe. No doubt the President has acted upon information in relation to the disposition of many of the people of the South to return to their allegiance. He is in a position to know the facts, and we may be sure that he is acting understandingly.

Measures have already been taken to carry out the plans of our church. Bishop Ames, at last accounts, was at St. Louis, preparing to start upon his tour down the Mississippi. Bishop Simpson will soon proceed to Tennessee. A prominent and popular Methodist minister now stationed in New York City, has been designated for the City of New Orleans; and though the appointment demands of him not a little sacrifice, his acceptance is nevertheless hoped for. An order has been given by the Secretary of War permitting the occupation of deserted churches within our military lines, and the use of them temporarily for religious services. No questions of ownership or possession are to be raised; these can be determined only when the several States are brought back to their allegiance and civil rule is once more established over their people.

Many facts in the condition of the Southern States encourage the hope of the return of the vast majority of Methodists in the South to the old church—the church of Asbury and McKendree, from which many of them separated with the greatest reluctance. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is shivering to atoms. It is doubtful if its General Conference will ever meet again; or if it shall meet, it will be shorn of its former proportions. The publishing house in Nashville is in the hands of the United States authorities; its finances were impaired beyond remedy before it was closed by military order. The members of the Louisville Conference, at their last session, avowed their loyalty to the government of the Union, and by that avowal severed themselves from the rebel part of Southern Methodism. The Southern Methodist Church, which was one of the chief moral supports of the rebellion, will inevitably share its fortunes and go down with it to a common ruin. As the rebel statesmen have made slavery the corner-stone of their Confederacy, so has the Southern Methodist Church placed under that corner-stone the New Testament. It did its best to give the sanction of religion to the political measures which terminated in secession.

But the rebellion has proved a failure, and the institution for the sake of which it was attempted is passing away. The inexorable logic of events is rapidly convincing the people of the South that the fate of slavery is sealed. As surely as our armies occupy the territory of rebellious States, slavery will perish. Many already accept this as inevitable destiny, and they are preparing to adjust themselves to their altered circumstances. Thousands will—perhaps slowly at first, yet surely—return to their allegiance; for with slavery removed what is to prevent their return to the Union? Our government cannot and will not adopt a vindictive policy in its treatment of the masses of the Southern population; that would be contrary to all the precedents of Christian civilization. It must and does already open the door of reconciliation for all of the common people who will repent, lay down their arms, and return to their allegiance again.

In this work of restoration our church may yet act an important part. For as the one Methodist Church led the people astray from the Union, so may the other help to bring them back to it once more. As the people return to their duty let them be gathered into loyal churches. Let Southern Methodists be invited to enter again the church both of their fathers and of ours. As we are alike in doctrine, in church government, and in Methodist usages, let us show the world the spectacle of a restored church in which, as in the States, there shall be neither a slaveholder nor a slave.

Printers' Tale.

Every profession has its technical terms, and of course the printers have a "smattering," which is only intelligible to the craft. The following is a specimen. It don't mean, however, as much as it would seem to imitate: "Jim, put General Beauregard on the galley, and then finish the murder of that negro you commenced yesterday. Set up the ruins of Guayandotte; distribute the small-pox; you need not finish that mutiny; put the mumps in the paper this week. Pitch the pi into hell, and then go to the devil and he will tell you how to dispose of the dead matter."

The golden rule for a young lady is, to converse with your female friends as if a gentleman were present; and with young men as if your female companions were present. We'll warrant it to be chaste and becoming.